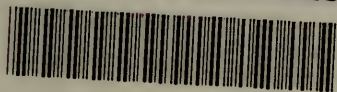


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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1405
A DISCOURSE

2.

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

SAMUEL BARD, M.D. & LL.D.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ;

PRONOUNCED IN THE PUBLIC HALL,

AT THE

REQUEST OF THE TRUSTEES,

ON

The 5th day of Nov. 1821.

BY SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M.D. & LL.D.

*Professor of Botany and Materia Medica ; Surgeon-General of the Militia ;
President of the Lyceum for Natural History ; President of the
Society for instructing the Deaf and Dumb ; President of
the Medical Society of the State, and of the
County of New-York, &c. &c. &c.*

NEW-YORK: ②

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1821.



R154
BIEM5

At an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New-York, held at the College, on Tuesday, November 15, 1821,

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, that the thanks of this College be presented to DR. MITCHILL, for his Discourse delivered on the 5th inst. commemorative of the life and character of DR. SAMUEL BARD, late President of this College.

Resolved, That a copy of the said Discourse be requested of DR. MITCHILL for publication, and that the Chairman of this meeting wait on DR. MITCHILL for said purpose.

A true copy from the minutes.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, MD.

Registrar.

A DISCOURSE.



Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees—Fellow Citizens,

IT is both entertaining and instructive to consider the lives and characters of distinguished persons. The department of composition, to which this subject belongs, is, in its general denomination, termed *history*; but the description of the events and occurrences that relate to an individual person, is called *biography*. And it is considered, by good judges, as one of the most interesting species of writing.

The ancients began this sort of composition, as we learn from the book in which Xenophon recorded the more memorable words and deeds of Socrates; from the volumes compiled by Plutarch on the lives of eminent men; from the compendious account of great commanders by Cornelius Nepos; from the lives of the twelve Cæsars, written by Suetonius; and from that elegant essay of Tacitus upon his father-in-law, Agricola.

The moderns have continued the practice to such number and extent, that a mere catalogue of the tracts would occupy the pages of a great tome. Among the more conspicuous of this class may be mentioned, the Biographical Dictionary of Bayle, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, Bowyer's History of the Popes, Fox's History of the Martyrs, and Roscoe's admirable age of the Medici family. To which may be added, the biographical articles in the Encyclopædia and other Dictionaries, and a long list of particular works.

There are several methods of executing such tasks. When the excellences of great personages are displayed, with full blazonry, the performance is called *panegyric*. When the conduct and qualities of a less elevated person are made the theme of commendation, it is termed *eulogy*. When the whole origin, progress, education, opinions, writings, and deportment of an individual are detailed minutely, with the errors and foibles incidental to human nature, as well as the virtues, talents, and high attainments for which he was distinguished, it is *biography* in the strict and proper sense of the word.

The service assigned to me, on this occasion, by the Trustees of the College, can scarcely be said to belong to either of these heads. I understand that it is expected I should exhibit, or attempt, such a delineation of the conduct and writings of our late president, as shall be respectful and just to his memory, and instructive to his survivors. Therefore, in the selection of the topics, and in the manner of treating them, I must necessarily be limited by the terms of my commission, as well as by the measure of the academic hour.

And here I must observe, that he was my instructor in medicine almost three years. From him I received many useful lessons on the employment of time, on the government of the mind, and the various learning and acquirement necessary for a physician. I heard his precepts. I knew his opinions. His example was before me. I witnessed the sentiments and demeanor that befitted a gentleman. He was in the thirty-ninth year of his age when I became his pupil, and I left him in his forty-second. He was then in the vigour of life, and in the possession of respectable and profitable practice. He received me as one of the eight students that frequented his office, under the following circumstances.

I had acquired some knowledge of pharmacy; and had read parts of Quincy's Lexicon, of James's Dispensatory, and Van Swieten's Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave, as a tyro in the profession, with

my maternal uncle Samuel Latham, an able and popular physician at Hempstead, whose name I never pronounce without a mixture of veneration and love. He had studied in this city with the accomplished Dupuy, of whose erudition, attainments, and early death, the inscription on his tombstone, in a neighbouring cemetery, bears witness.

My uncle had become acquainted with Peter Middleton, M. D., then one of the lights and leaders of the profession, and entertained of him so exalted an opinion, that he had determined to place me under Middleton's tuition. But in 1781 that physician terminated his earthly career, and it was immediately thereon resolved that a situation should be provided for me with Bard. I continued with him until August, 1784, when I went to France. But as my ultimate destination was Edinburgh, he wrote several introductory letters in my behalf to the professors of that celebrated university.

During that time I served him faithfully. He taught me the art of putting up prescriptions in a neat and exact manner. He initiated me into the mysteries of chemistry, and made me intimately acquainted with the articles of the *materia medica* that entered into his prescriptions. By degrees the symptoms of diseases, and the indications of cure, grew familiar by visiting his patients. I beheld the operation of remedies, and in due time I knew how to direct as well as to prepare them.

A full proportion of the great and fashionable men of the day frequented the house of my preceptor. There I used to see the worthy and highly respectable John Taber Kempe, the King's Attorney General for the province, who was afterwards polite and friendly in London; the distinguished John Mervin Nooth, the superintendent of the British hospitals; the gay and learned Michaelis, physician general to the Hessian troops, who wrote a book on the Angina polyposa; Lindley Murray, our sensible and amiable countryman, author of some of the best elementary books extant on

the English language, whose friendship endures to the present moment ; and a great number more of the worthies and notables of the time.

By posting his books, and collecting a part of the money earned by his business, I gained a tolerable knowledge of entries and accounts.

He confirmed me in the habit of early rising ; he encouraged me to persevere in classical studies, and in the acquirement of belles lettres ; he gave me the first lesson of systematic botany ; and I remember that he even directed me how to write, fold, and address a letter in a genteel style and becoming manner.

I mention these occurrences for two reasons : the first, that my hearers may be satisfied I enjoyed abundant opportunities to become acquainted with the subject of my present discourse ; and the second, that my audience, especially the younger class, may understand the mode in which the relations of teacher and pupil were sustained between us.

Samuel Bard, son of John Bard, was born at Philadelphia, on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1742. He was of French descent, both on the father's and mother's side ; his ancestors having fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. As that event brought many other worthy and respectable families from the same kingdom into our country, I explain summarily what it was. In 1483, the famous reformer, Martin Luther, was born. His attack upon the Church of Rome was made during the pontificate of Leo X. To the diet of Spires, in 1526, Charles V., then King of the Spains and the Indias, and Emperor of Germany, proposed that the Romish religion should be supported, and heretics punished. Several temporal princes, in a subsequent diet, protested against the measures of the empire ; whence they and their followers were called Protestants. Twenty-six years after the birth of Luther, John Calvin became an inhabitant of this world, to wit, in 1509, and laboured with extraordinary success to separate

the Protestants wider from the mother Church, to propagate the new doctrines more extensively among the people, and to gain proselytes to the cause of the reformation. Henry IV. King of Navarre and France, who was born in 1553, promulgated an act of toleration in favour of the Protestants, at the city of Nantes, on the bank of the Loire, in Lower Brittany, during 1594. This regulation remained in force until 1680, when the pride, the weakness, and folly of Louis XIV. induced him, in an evil hour, to revoke or repeal it. By this act of cruelty, it was estimated that fifty thousand families precipitately left his bigotted dominions, and brought the arts, manufactures, literature, skill, culture, and wealth of their native country into the foreign realms that afforded them a friendly and welcome reception.

During 1746, when young Bard was only four years old, his father executed a plan he had for some time meditated, of removing his family to New-York, for the purpose of making a permanent settlement as a medical man. The son was brought along, and destined to follow the profession of his father.

Being a youth of good constitution, and promising capacity, it was determined to bestow upon him an education befitting a scholar, and a physician. He was accordingly put to school, under an instructor of whom he used to speak with respect; though his name has been pronounced in my hearing, feebly by that of Smith. Having made progress enough for advancement, he was received as a student at King's (now Columbia) College, in his fourteenth year, that is, in 1756. Leonard Cutting was professor of classical literature there at that time, and Bard received the benefit of his public lectures, and of his private tuition. It was the boy's own fault if he did not become a good scholar under Cutting. I knew this reverend gentleman very well after his induction as Rector to St. George's Chapel, at Hempstead, in Queen's County, where it was my lot to receive instruction from his lessons.

I consider him as one of the best teachers of the old Greek and Latin languages I ever knew for preparing youths to enter College. He was able and assiduous; very proud of good and industrious lads; but impatient of perverse and idle ones. He raised the fame of the village where he taught, higher than it had ever been since it was the seat of government, instituted by the Duke of York, (afterwards King James II.) then the proprietor; and the place whence his code of laws was promulgated by Governor Nichols. It is easy to conceive that Bard must have received very important instruction from a man who was thoroughly versed in the Hellenistic dialects contained in the verses of Homer; who, like a true gymnastic, caused the stream that watered the parsonage where he dwelt, to bear the bodies of the juvenile swimmers; who was delighted when I quoted to him the neat verses,

*Nudus mergor aquis, quas dum ferioque trahoque
Mille modis labens excussaue brachia jacto.*

A thousand ways I throw my sportive limbs,
As through the flood my uncloth'd body swims.

and who assisted the capable students to read the treatise of Cicero, *de officiis*, and the essay of Puffendorff *de officio hominis et civis*.

It appears that during five years or upwards, Bard was the disciple of Cutting. This, however, was not exclusively the case. For, during the time he was occasionally occupied in mixing and moulding his father's prescriptions, and in carrying them forth to the patients. Pharmacy, so acquired, could not be readily lost; and a knowledge of diseases obtained by visiting the sick, and watching the operation of medicines, must necessarily be durable. Let no one of those who now hear me look with disdain upon the mortar and pestle; nor smile with contempt upon the dexterity of the apprentice who can duly apply to the disordered part of a patient's body a blistering plaster, prepared from the gallipot and with the spatula, by his own hands.

In the year 1761, when he was about nineteen years old, it was decided that he should visit Europe, for the purpose of completing an education so well begun. War then existed between Great Britain and France. New-York and the other colonies had been relieved from vexation and bloodshed by the glorious conquest of Canada; but the armed vessels of the enemy were yet active on the ocean. The ship in which Bard was a passenger, being a British bottom, was a fair subject of capture. She was taken by a hostile privateer, and carried into Bayonne, a port of France. He was detained a prisoner for several months. And it is stated that the intercession of Benjamin Franklin, an old acquaintance of his father, and then a provincial Agent in England, was exerted in procuring his release.

He repaired to Edinburgh, the place for which he had started; a school of medicine which had then acquired a high degree of celebrity. Here he went through a regular course of study, under the elder Monro, and Gregory, Cullen, Hope, and the other professors of that time.

It appears that he cultivated, with diligence, a further acquaintance with the Latin language. John Brown, who afterwards rose to great renown, under the name of Joannes Bruno, was then a teacher of young men at the university. Bard availed himself of Brown's learning, and took lessons, which Brown was very well qualified to give, on latinity and medicine. For Brown had added to classical scholarship, an intimate acquaintance with all the opinions, doctrines, and anecdotes of the place. He knew the whole routine of academic business, and could prepare the students for their examinations before the faculty. He could translate inaugural dissertations from English into Latin for the unlearned, or furnish them out of whole stuff, for the dull and the idle. He rendered himself so important a man among the students, that they supported him as a private teacher, and elected him a President of their Royal Medical Society. When, more than twenty years af-

terwards, I became a disciple of Brown, I found him eminently intelligent, and communicative on classical and professional subjects. The intemperance, vulgarity, and abuse in which he too frequently indulged, impaired, but did not destroy the value of his communications. I have listened to him while speaking at my own table, in his lecture-room, and from the chair of the Aquila Romana, or Roman Eagle Lodge, of which he was master ; and I every where heard something worthy of being remembered.

In 1764, when Bard was twenty-two years old, he acquired distinction by a botanical performance. At that time John Hope was the King's Botanist for Scotland. It usually happens that the Town-Council, who are the patrons of the university, elect as their professor of Botany the man whom his Majesty has honoured with this appointment. With the intention of encouraging the study of Scottish plants, and particularly of stimulating young gentlemen at the university to search for them and to know them, Dr. Hope offered a gold medal as a premium for the best herbarium or collection of dried plants, growing spontaneously within ten miles of Edinburgh. Bard obtained this testimonial of superior skill, in collecting, arranging, and preserving the vegetable species of that vicinity. It is reported that he had received the rudiments of the science from Miss Colden, daughter of Dr. Colden, President of the Council, and acting Lieutenant Governor of New-York ; and that he had repaid the young lady for her instruction, by making figures and drawings of plants for her. It hence appears, that before he left home, he was a tolerable proficient in that useful and charming art. He always retained a strong taste for delineation and perspective, and practised them as far as he found it needful. From the ease and exactness of his sketches there can be little doubt, had he pursued the occupation, he would have become an adept.

A book of the plants then exhibited, is yet extant.

It was presented to me some years ago, by Charles Buxton, M. D. It is a large folio, in strong binding, and lettered *E'plantis circa Edinam natis. C.* By the letter C, it would seem that it was only one of several; or, that at least there were two more; of this, however, I am uninformed. The present volume contains about one hundred plants, glued to sheets of white paper, and these laid between larger sheets of purple paper. Their scientific names, their places of growth, and the season of gathering, are distinctly written on the opposite page. They are mostly in good preservation, after a lapse of fifty-seven years. In particular, the *Conium maculatum*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Alisma plantago*, *Æsculus hippocastanum*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Geum rivale*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Spiræa filipendula*, *Rubus idæus*, *Papaver rhæas*, *Stachys sylvatica*, and *Urtica dioica*, look exceedingly natural. With such an example of early industry; and of its lasting and reputable character before them, I trust my hearers will be induced to make similar exertions, and to tread in the footsteps of our departed friend. The next year he attained the doctorate in the University; on which occasion he published a Dissertation on Opium. (*Tentamen de viribus opii. Edin. 1765:*) It was written as then was, and now is, the custom there, in Latin. Such was the proficiency he had made in Roman literature, that the whole performance, the matter, and the diction, were fairly his own. In the controversy concerning this inspissated juice of the poppy, and more especially its power, whether stimulant or sedative, Bard espoused the latter opinion. He instituted experiments to prove that this precious article was in the main a sedative; that is to say, its torpifying power was not the consequence of the indirect debility produced by its high previous stimulation; and therein, I presume he was right.

The old name under which sedative is comprehended, is that of narcotic. As this word is very much in use, and its etymology not very commonly explained, I shall give its primitive meaning, and therein show how

ichthyology and the Greek language elucidate medicine. *Ναρκη* is the name of an animal called *torpedo* by the Latins, and numb-fish by the English. It was so called because it had the power to affect the nerves and muscles of a man with torpor or numbness. From this root come the two verbs, *ναρκεω* which signifies, in a neuter sense, to be or become torpid; and *ναρκοω*, in an active sense, to render or make torpid. From the same radical are also derived *ναρκωσις*, torpescence, and *ναρκωτικός*, having the power to torpify.

In modern phraseology the words are not confined to the benumbing effect of the fish, but extended to all agents which produce torpor in the sensibility of the nerves, or the mobility or vis insita of the muscles.

There are three ways of producing torpor :

1. By withdrawing the stimuli necessary to sustain life.

The diminution of caloric, or the production of the state we call cold, if carried far enough, causes universal numbness, which is followed by morbid sleep, and finally by death.

The denial of food, or the production of the state called hunger, if carried far enough, induces a general torpor, which also ends in death.

The removal of oxygenous or vital respirable air, if carried far enough and continued long enough, will produce the torpor of suffocation or drowning, ending in death.

Hence some physiologists apply the term *TORPENTIA* to all remedies and applications that stimulate less than the natural or ordinary excitants, and which thereby enervate and debilitate the body.

2. By the undue or excessive application of stimuli.

Thus too much caloric, too much food, or too much oxygen, by overaction produce torpor.

A violent fit of anger, one of the most unruly of the passions, has sometimes induced the torpor of apoplexy.

Too much bodily exercise produces the torpor of fatigue.

Too much mental exertion brings on the torpor of listlessness or inattention.

3. By the operation of certain agents which possess a directly torpefying power.

These are the substances that, in a strict sense, are the sedatives of the *materia medica*.

Lead and its preparations belong to this class. The form of the acetate of this metal, which is called the *saccharum saturni*, restrains hæmoptysis and diarrhœa, and allays cuticular inflammation by a positively torpefying power. For there is no subduction of stimulus on the one part, nor any high excitement on the other, to explain its effects.

The leaves of the purple fox-glove, or *digitalis purpurea*, act directly and from the beginning by torpefying the heart, and rendering its action weaker and slower. Hence its power over the arterial system of vessels, as evinced by the feeble beat of the pulse, even in the diseases of phlogistic diathesis.

The bugle-weed, water-horehound, or *lycopus virginicus*, has become celebrated by its power to restrain hæmorrhagy. It lessens excessive action, calms irregular action, and composes inordinate action, especially that of the blood-vessels in hæmoptysis. It can produce the effects ascribed to it only by a direct torpefying, or narcotic virtue.

Carbonic acid gas, or vapour of burning charcoal, as breathed by persons slumbering in a close bed-room or sloop's cabin, seems to act as a direct sedative, lessening vital energy, and if continued, inducing the torpor of death.

The leaves and extract of belladonna and stramonium, when, by application to the skin around the eye, they enlarge the pupil, do it by inducing a torpor of the iris by their directly sedative action.

So several poisonous plants, such as conium and cicuta, produce their deleterious effects, by prostrating the powers of life without an intervening and proportionate degree of excitement.

Opium, or the inspissated juice of the poppy, has been considered, by certain physicians, as acting in a manner somewhat analagous, that is, of producing torpor by an operation directly, positively, and unequivocally sedative.

On this it may be remarked, that its effects are peculiar, and different from those of every other known production.

It seems, when received into the healthy stomach in moderate quantity, to excite the nervous system, while it retards the motion of the heart. Its cordial exhilarating, and sometimes maddening effects, have ranked it with the most diffusible and general stimulants; and its capacity to relieve pain, to remove spasm, and procure sleep, have placed it among the most powerful sedatives.

I feel as if I ought to be classical while I discourse to the members of the most learned of the professions.

A physician, armed with opium, may be compared to Hermes, the messenger of the heathen gods, equipped with his virga, or wand. The virtue ascribed to the caduceus was wonderful, for the powers the possessor derived from it are thus described by Virgil, *Æneid* IV. v. 240.

*Tum virgam capit : hâc animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes ; alias sub tristia Tartara mittit ;
Dat somnos adimitque ; et lumina morte resignat.*

Pale ghosts from Orcus come ; he bids some stay—
And others sends to Tartarus away !
These he commands unceasing watch to keep,
And those he buries in profoundest sleep ;
He even seals the sightless eyes in death.

And so it is with opium, which, according to the constitution and dose, produces the apparently opposite and contradictory effects which have given rise to so much debate.

Having thus completed the course of instruction prescribed by the statutes of the university at Edinburgh, Bard went to London, and passed the winter and spring

in attending the hospitals and lectures. He frequented more especially those of Guy and Saint Thomas. I have heard him speak of Dr. Akenside, the famous poet, then one of the physicians, and author of a medical work entitled *Commentarius de Dysenteriâ*, a specimen of fine latinity, in which he maintained a doctrine which has not gained many proselytes, that dysentery was a rheumatism of the intestines.

Some time during that year he returned home. He had then entered his twenty-fourth year; and may be considered as the most accomplished young physician that New-York could then boast. This was the consequence of the diligence with which he had improved the excellent opportunities afforded him.

The peace of 1763 had tranquillized the warring nations. But the colonies were agitated with discontent and anger against the stamp-act, and other oppressive proceedings of the parliament. These occurrences nevertheless did not oppose a serious obstacle to the formation of a medical school.

Among the professional men of that day, (about 1767,) distinguished for their learning, talents, and public spirit, were John Jones, James Smith, John Tennent, Peter Middleton, and Samuel Clossey. As might have been expected, young Bard took high rank, and was associated with the foremost. The governors of King's College entered zealously into the project, appointed a board of professors, and organized them into a faculty. To Jones was assigned surgery, to Smith chemistry, to Tennent obstetrics, to Middleton the theory of physic, to Clossey anatomy, and to Bard the practice. And here we see the first successful attempt to establish a regular plan of medical education. It is in reality the germ, whose vitality, suspended during the revolution, and impaired by various checks and impediments since, has at length been restored, and now flourishes with full vigour in this institution. Clossey and Smith appear to have lectured in 1766.

The professors performed their several functions with

so much fidelity, that a class of students received their degrees, at the public commencement, on the 16th day of May, 1769.

But, though the professorships and lectures were thus arranged, there was no public receptacle for the sick and disabled. This was a capital defect; and means were promptly taken to supply it. The professor of the practice delivered a charge to the graduates on the duties of a physician. And he, with becoming sagacity, coupled with his advice to the candidates, some sentiments on the usefulness and necessity of a public hospital. From an examination of the discourse, as it was printed, it appears that the governor, Sir Henry Moore, was present when it was pronounced, and was pleased to express a very favourable opinion of it. His excellency, and the principal members of the council, promoted the design by liberal donations.

There had been, prior to that event, a society of gentlemen, who held meetings for promoting the improvement, and increasing the usefulness, of their profession. They had passed a resolve, immediately after its formation, that they would address the Legislature on the subject the first favourable opportunity. The ministers of religion had become sensible of the relief that would be thereby extended to the suffering poor. The long expected season had now arrived. Bard undertook the work with that ardour and industry which characterized him when he was engaged in promoting any object which he believed to be right. After urging the reasons in its favour, from considerations of charity, he thus proceeds, (p. 17.) “another argument, and that by no means the least, for an institution of this nature, is, that it affords the best and only means of properly instructing pupils in the practice of medicine; as far, therefore, as the breeding good and able physicians, which in all countries, and all times, has been thought an object of the highest importance, deserves the consideration of the public, this institution must, likewise, claim its protection and encouragement.”

Public opinion corresponded with his exertions ; funds were obtained ; a charter was granted on the thirteenth day of June, 1771, by Governor Dunmore ; and an edifice constructed on the land where it now stands, with a rapidity which proves the favourable excitement that prevailed. Its foundation was laid on the 27th of July that year. Unfortunately, however, it was nearly consumed by an accidental fire, on the 28th of February, 1775, when it was almost finished. Measures were immediately adopted for rebuilding it. But before its completion, the enemy, in August, 1776, took possession of the city, and held that possession until the 25th November, 1783. In the mean while, a term of more than seven years, the building, unfinished, though habitable, was converted into barracks and infirmaries for the hostile soldiery.

Immediately after the sovereignty of the state was restored, on the evacuation, steps were taken to repair once more, and finish the hospital, and to provide funds for its support afterwards. In the course of seven years this was accomplished ; and on opening the wards for the reception of patients, on the third day of January, in the year 1791, Bard was appointed one of the physicians ; twenty-three years after the utterance of his recommendatory address. In this capacity he continued to act, administering comfort to the patients, and instruction to the pupils, until he saw it firmly established.

The governors have not been unmindful of his services. They honoured him with a request that he should sit for a picture. Mr. Waldo, our fellow-citizen, who possesses genius of a superior order in portrait painting, has executed it in such a manner as to erect a monument of his own skill and fame, while he satisfied his employers. It is the most tasteful article that adorns the very valuable library of the hospital, and will stimulate every beholder, more particularly young gentlemen of elevated souls in the medical profession, to seek honours and distinctions by merit, and the favour that merit procures.

It must be evident to you, that Bard's return to New-York was a season when there was a call for hands to improve and decorate the social fabric. There was no public library in the city. He was not sparing of his exertions. For we next find him engaged with Robert R. Livingston, John Watts, Samuel Jones, and other enterprising gentlemen, in forming a society for the purchase of books. In the charter granted on the 9th day of November, 1772, by Governor Tryon, he is named as one of the petitioners and trustees. The fair beginning they made was retarded by the events of the revolutionary war. The functions of the company were interrupted by the tumult of the times. A principal part of the accumulated stock was plundered by the soldiers and adherents of the British army, and lost. A remnant, however, was saved by the care of the Reverend Benjamin Moore, one of the warm and steadfast friends of letters, and locked up in a chamber of St. Paul's Church. I well remember the pains Bard took, during the winter and spring of 1784, to collect the scattered remnants of the property, and to recover the society from its torpor and dilapidation. He authorized me, young as I was, to solicit, in the newspapers, all persons possessing any of the books to return them; and a considerable collection was made of the volumes at my lodgings. He became a trustee, and contributed, with John Cozine, Hugh Gainé, Nathaniel Hazard, and other lovers of books and reading, to restore the society to activity and usefulness. It was soon placed on a respectable footing, and under the administration of their successors has grown to its present magnitude and importance.

During 1770, the disease then called the sore throat distemper, was very fatal among young children in New-York. Dr. Bard, who had frequently met with it in his professional visits, published a dissertation upon it, under the title of an "Inquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Angina suffocativa, or sore throat distemper, as it is commonly called by the inhabitants of

this city and colony." The disease he describes has puzzled the physicians who have read his publication. For Cullen, the acute nosologist, places it in the list of works on the *Cynanche maligna* ; while Albers, the successful competitor for the Buonapartean medal, quotes it as a treatise on *Cynanche trachealis*. The former classes it with writings on the malignant or ulcerous sore throat, while the latter ranks it with the publications on croup or tracheitis infantum.

It is remarkable that Cullen should have mistaken the malady for *Cynanche maligna*, since the three dissections of children who died of it, all proved the existence of a tough lining of inspissated mucus or lymph, in the trachea. That great man was probably misled by the name of sore throat distemper, by the symptom of troublesome ulcers behind the ears, and by the opinion of the author that it was of an infectious nature.

It is evident, that at the time the publication was made, the practical lines of distinction between the two diseases were not so well traced and distinctly marked as they are at present. He states, in express terms, that "it has gone too much under the appellation of "a sore throat ; and has by many been confounded with "diseases of that kind, &c. In truth, the throat, although frequently affected, is not the seat of the disease, for many have died when that has been entirely "free from complaint, &c. In reality the windpipe and "lungs are the most affected in this disease, and it is the "disorder of these organs that gives origin to its characteristic symptoms, and constitutes its danger," &c. And yet he employs the cautious words, "one would imagine that bleeding and evacuations were not totally to be forbid," (p. 20.) Mentioning venesection, he says, "I dare hardly venture to prescribe it," (p. 21.) He uses the expression, "there is something very singular in the tendency of the virus in this disease to attack the throat and trachea," &c. (p. 21.) After commending quicksilver "as the basis of the cure, especially in the beginning of the disease, it is by no

means intended to condemn or omit the use of proper alexipharmics and antiseptics ; of which serpentaria and contrayerva are the most powerful, and have been used with the greatest success." He directs that " the patient should be kept in bed, and as the disease has a putrid tendency, the diaphoretics should be of the most alexipharmic and antiseptic kinds." He remarks, that " the bark is certainly a most powerful antiseptic, and when the symptoms of putrefaction, such as a moist clammy skin, highly putrid breath, and hæmorrhages appear, must be attended with advantage. But early in the disease, when the skin continues dry, attended with a great difficulty of breathing, and the symptoms of inflammation rather than of putrefaction prevail, it should be omitted ; and here the removal of the disorder should be attempted, chiefly by mercurials and mild sudorifics—and indeed the whole art in the cure of this disease depends upon properly timing these remedies, and insisting upon one or the other, as the symptoms of putrefaction do more or less prevail," (p. 27.) From this survey of the publication, it is evident that croup is described, and a treatment corresponding to Cynache maligna is recommended.

The tract, notwithstanding, has been much read, and often quoted. It has gained for its author a full proportion of reputation ; and will continue to be consulted by men of curious research in medicine. It has prompted observation, and contributed toward a more ample and satisfactory knowledge of the subject. It gives me pleasure, before I pass to another article, to observe that the Seneka snake-root, or polygala, since recommended by Dr. Archer, is mentioned by Dr. Bard, though not with the intention of irritating the fauces, and thereby causing an ejection of the morbid secretion, but of promoting by its action, through the medium of the stomach, the attenuating effects of the calomel.

The year 1776 was a season of alarm and calamity. The misunderstandings between England and the colo-

nies had terminated in a war. This city was threatened, and finally captured by a powerful fleet and army. To avoid the impending danger, many of the inhabitants abandoned their homes, and fled to the surrounding country. The anxious fugitives sought safety in any place where there was a prospect of finding it. On this occasion Dr. Bard retired to Shrewsbury, in the province of New-Jersey. And there he put in action his knowledge of chemistry, for the purpose of separating the muriate of soda from the brine of the ocean. It will be recollected that salt was then very scarce, and bore an extravagant price. The supplies were, in those days, wholly derived from foreign places. The enemy held the dominion of the seas. There was a deficiency for domestic consumption ; and, of course, a great lack for preserving meats and provisions for the army. At such a crisis, the preparation of sea-salt was not merely an enterprise promising profit to an individual or a partnership ; it was connected with the prosperity of the country, and with patriotic feelings. The shore of the region where he dwelt was washed by the waves of the Atlantic. It was, in many places, level, and easily parcelled into shallow pans favourable to evaporation. He believed he could extract this important material from its natural menstruum, and turn it to profitable account.*

* Well might he have thought so, for hereabout evaporation is often very rapid. Yet there is something in a maritime atmosphere, touching its impregnation at all times with a small quantity of sea salt, and on particular occasions with a large dose of that material, that eminently invites the consideration of the inhabitants and their physicians. I have often tested rain water, in and around New-York city, by the nitrate of silver, which never failed to produce a white precipitate, by the union of the metal, as I supposed, with the muriatic acid of the salt.

Men live and vegetables grow in an air thus charged. It well deserves consideration how this ingredient affects health and life, and how they gradually become habituated to its action.

On the 3d of September, 1821, the region from Norfolk to Portland was visited by a gale from the south-east. Whatever may be the reason, the most violent winds come from that quarter, though they generally continue but for a few hours. This hurricane, which did not last more than the time between four and seven o'clock, P. M. was the most destructive that is remembered in these parts. It surpassed, in

It is always desirable to know how distinguished men conduct themselves in days of adversity. In 1768,

vehemence and continuance the heavy and levelling gust that occurred in the same region on the 19th of August, 1788. This blew down trees, prostrated corn, demolished barns and hovels, scattered stacks of grain, unroofed houses, overturned chimnies, levelled fences, and shook the fruit prematurely from the trees. The tide rose to an unusual height, vessels were cast ashore, driven from their anchors, and even stove and beaten to pieces at their moorings. Reports of the losses of property and of lives, both on the water and the land, filled the columns of the newspapers for several succeeding days.

Amidst all these alarming and disastrous occurrences, the elevation of salt water into the air, in great quantity, was one of the most remarkable. I went in person to ascertain the facts. So strong was the blast, that the brine was lifted from the ocean, dispersed through the atmosphere, and conveyed, with the rain that fell from the clouds, quite across the island, a distance of more than twenty miles. It appeared in the form of a saline incrustation on the glass of the windows the next morning, a subsequent shower having washed the principal part of it from the leaves of the trees. The cisterns and casks of rain water were found, by experiment with the nitrate of silver, to be charged with an unusually great proportion of muriatic acid. The people in some places observed that salt contained in the water that drained from the houses and trees, was sensible to the taste. Its operation was very injurious to the leaves. The orchards and forests observed from the south-east, or windward side, exhibited the russet appearance of having been killed by scorching or freezing. The spectacle was dreary, and yet the same trees viewed from the north-west, or leeward side, presented the appearance of considerable verdure. Apple, pear, and cherry trees were the greatest sufferers. Hickory, wild cherry, locust, oak, and buttonwood, shared the calamity. Indeed, the trees and shrubs which seemed to have borne unhurt this saline rain, or this sprinkling and dashing of oceanic spray, were only two, the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and the candleberry myrtle (*myrica cerifera*.)

I mention those facts to show to our maritime inhabitants, and more especially to physicians and farmers, that the atmosphere which, in the vicinity of the sea, is always saline, is, on certain occasions, impregnated with a sufficient quantity of muriated soda to be exceedingly injurious to vegetable life. It was an universal, and, as I thought, a correct opinion, that the grass of the pastures and the blades of indian corn, partook largely in the damage. This was followed by a rise in the price of butter to twenty-eight and even thirty cents a pound.

This furious gale began to windward. At Norfolk its vehemence was greatest between 10, A. M. and 1, P. M. and at New-York, between 4 and 7, P. M. like the great hurricane which bore down from the south-east upon the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, in September, 1804, and made vast havoc; (see 8 Med. Rep. p. 354—365,) and unlike the great north-east storms of our country, which usually begin to leeward, (5 Med. Rep. p. 465—472.)

The intelligence from New-Jersey, from Connecticut, Providence Plantations, and Massachusetts, is full of facts to show the transportation of the salt water many miles, some said thirty, or even more, from the shore to inland settlements.

about the time that he received the honorary *ad eundem* degree of M.D. from King's College, he had espoused Mary Bard, a beautiful and amiable lady, with whom he lived in happy conjugal union nearly fifty-three years, until almost the day of his own death. He felt it a duty to provide for his growing family. His professional business in the city was abandoned or ruined. There was no adequate resource in his place of refuge. In the exigency of his affairs he betook himself to the manufacture of salt: a business in which he flattered himself he could succeed. Success, however, was not the result. Unforeseen difficulties and impediments thwarted his schemes. He laboured until his funds and his patience were exhausted; and then, like several other ingenious and unsuccessful men, relinquished the undertaking in despair.

Calculating thereupon what was next to be done, he concluded it was expedient to return to the city. He accordingly came back; and after various adventures and struggles, succeeded in securing an extensive and lucrative practice. To this he was chiefly devoted until the end of the war; there being a suspension of the civil institutions which had afforded him so much employment and delight in peaceful days. His industry and good fortune were accompanied by economy and prudence. He had been careful to remit a handsome amount of his earnings to London for safety. This was deposited, until an investiture could be made, in the hands of a banker believed to be solvent and honest. Yet the man became a bankrupt, and Bard sustained the heavy loss of several thousand pounds sterling.

Still he found time to print a small tract. He had been assiduously engaged in obstetrical practice. He had made favourable mention of cold applications in menorrhagia and flooding. Rumours were circulated, on this occasion, to his prejudice, especially among the respectable dames and matrons. He thought it necessary to explain and enforce his opinion. Whereupon

he caused an impression to be made, in 1782, of a little essay on uterine hæmorrhagy, in which he informed them, among other matters, that ice had been introduced into the vagina with success. This was distributed among the women, to a considerable extent, for the purpose of quieting their fears, and relieving their apprehensions. But, as far as I can recollect, it was not offered for sale. His more mature reflections on the subject were afterwards published in another and improved form. See his *Comp. of Midwifery*, p. 156, 157.

He continued in the city after the evacuation. Many of his old friends and employers had gone away with the forces and adherents of the enemy. The right owners, after a tedious and distressing absence, recovered the possession of their estates, and the rightful sovereigns the dominion of the city and its dependencies. There was a general change of inhabitants. And Bard, who had been in the enemy's precincts, was obliged to encounter all the competition and prejudice of the whig-doctors, and of the patriots just returned from an exile of seven long years. This opposition, at length, he had address, ability, and good fortune to overcome, and he rapidly acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

With the re-establishment of social order, there was much to be done in addition to professional employment.

During the occupancy by the enemy, nearly one third of the city had been destroyed by fire. Among the structures consumed by the devouring element, was the venerable pile which had been consecrated, by the Protestants of the Anglican Church, to the holy and undivided Trinity. Year after year its ruins had been a spectacle of melancholy grandeur; worthy, had the era of devotional aspiration, or pictorial delineation arrived, of being perpetuated by the poet and the painter. The vestry had determined to rebuild it. Dr. Bard was, by religious profession, attached to this sect of Christians. He felt great concern for the style of architecture that should be adopted. He had a notion

that the gothic cathedrals afforded excellent models, impressive of the solemnity or awe befitting the house in which Almighty God received the worship of his sinful or penitent creatures. And the elliptical arches of the windows, with the small panes of glass, and the plain pyramid of the steeple rising from its tower, are said to have been adopted on his solicitation.

For the same disastrous term King's College had been a military hospital. It is within my recollection that the chambers of that noble edifice, now devoted to literature, science, and the elegant arts, were wards occupied by the sick and wounded soldiers of the British army. There I went to college, observing fevers and witnessing amputations, before I had been made to read the fables of Æsop, or the comedies of Terence. In the renewal of the institution, its title was changed to that of Columbia College; and Bard was named in the statute a member of the new board of trustees; a situation he held until he finally removed from the city.

He was not a mere nominal person there. On the contrary, he took a very active part in the business. For example, a professor of chemistry was wanted for the medical department, in 1784. Bard was appointed; but he declined the acceptance. Soon after a professor of natural philosophy and astronomy was demanded immediately on its re-organization in 1785. Though he was aware of the difficulty of executing the duties, and of the deficiency of his own knowledge, he resolutely volunteered his own services to put the plan of education into operation, and to impart instruction to the students, *ad interim*. And he continued his labours until John Kemp, of Aberdeen, was appointed professor of that department.

Bard's zeal for the promotion of literature and science was displayed on every becoming occasion. During 1785, when the famous blind philosopher, Dr. Henry Moyes, was in New-York, Dr. Bard was very assiduous to show the stranger pointed attention, and

to encourage, by example, the citizens to attend his scientific exhibitions ; exhibitions during which, in addition to other varieties, a blind man discoursed with supreme intelligence on light and colours.

The excitement produced, on this occasion, was very remarkable. For the inhabitants, to a considerable number, paid their guinea each to be enrolled members of "a society for the promotion of useful knowledge." The effort was laudable, but premature. Moyes went away. The people relapsed into their ordinary pursuits. And the good association was forgotten, funds and all. It required a new and a different effort in 1815, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, to establish a Literary and Philosophical Society in New-York.

But other undertakings were attended by more favourable results. A new medical society was formed, of which John Charlton was President, and James Tillary Secretary. The school of medicine in Columbia College, (late King's,) was revived ; and with the new faculty, Samuel Bard, in 1784, was, as already mentioned, appointed professor of chemistry, though he declined the acceptance. And the hospital, as was before noticed, was resuscitated.

The Legislature of the state, on the 12th of April, 1792, made an appropriation of \$1,875 per annum, for five successive years, for the support of additional professorships in Columbia College. In procuring this grant, Melancthon Smith, Esq. then an Assemblyman from the city, was particularly instrumental. About the same time the Medical Society solicited the trustees to re-organize the board of professors, the faculty appointed immediately after the peace having been little more than nominal. As a part of this system, Dr. Bard nominated the person who now addresses you, as the professor of chemistry, natural history, and agriculture. I resided then at Plandome, in Queen's County, and was full of other occupation. Dr. Bard's letter came there, informed me of my election, and

urged the propriety of accepting it. The inconvenience of relinquishing my situation and prospects there was finally surmounted. I came to the city, held a conference with my influential friend, and entered upon my professional functions at short notice. As early as July I taught the reformed chemistry of the French, and unfurled the standard of Lavoisier sooner, I believe, than any other professor in the United States.

On this arrangement Bard was not made a professor, for he did not desire it. But in organizing the board, it was so managed that there should be a chairman, who was called *the Dean*; and who sat, debated, and voted with the professors. Dr. Bard was called to this place, and held it for several years, aiding, by his presence and counsel, their deliberations; and forming a link between the board of professors and the board of trustees.

Soon after these events, a new scene was unfolded to the admiring world. Philadelphia had been visited by a desolating sickness in 1793, which was called yellow fever. The dominant opinion was, that it was of a contagious nature, and imported from some foreign place.

The next year, (1794,) New-York was smitten by a similar calamity. The prevailing sentiment here, also, was, that so malign a distemper, though it had destroyed many lives in 1791, could not have been engendered in a climate so mild, and among a people so temperate as ours; but that it must have been introduced from some tropical region labouring under the curse of distemperature and insalubrity.

During the pressure of such a morbid weight, a board of health was formed, under the presidency of the virtuous and venerable John Broome. Of this board Dr. Bard was a member, and he seems to have been convinced that the popular notions were correct.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia published, in 1798, a pamphlet, entitled "facts and obser-

vations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever which prevailed in that city during 1793, 1797, and 1798. And, in 1806, the same learned body published "additional facts and observations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever." In this latter work, (p. 15—19.) there is a letter of Dr. Bard, in which he "considers the fever as a distinct idiopathic disease, and not a variety or grade of any other; that it is a stranger, and not a native of our country; and, from the best information he was able to obtain, in every instance imported from abroad."

I touch, with reluctance, a subject which has divided the citizens, physicians, and all, into two great parties; and in the discussion of which, there has, from some strange cause, been a display of heat and acrimony rarely seen, except in religious and political controversies.

Self love and domestic attachment incline men, in most situations, to think favourably of the place in which they were born. The sentiment is natural; because frequently their property, their business, and the prosperity of themselves, their families, and descendants are involved in it. In a particular manner they are prone to believe this of the spot of their actual occupancy; or, at least, that such spot is exempt from ugly, malignant, and frightful diseases. Under the influence of this consoling prejudice, they feel thankful that a merciful God has withheld from them such awful tokens of his wrath;—that pestilential distempers are brought from the blasted regions of Africa and the Indies; and that, by a true course of vigilance, they may be excluded as easily as prohibited merchandise. As Dr. Bard was a believer in the contagiousness and importation of yellow fever, he was, of course, friendly to quarantines and lazarettoes, which are the fortifications erected against a foreign and ferocious foe, who violates all faith, and is utterly regardless of pacts and treaties.

Yet by far the greater number of our physicians de-

clare themselves unbelievers in this doctrine ; saying that yellow fever may and does arise on ship-board, without any seed, or spark, or leaven of foreign derivation ; that the like happens in our country occasionally from local causes ; that it may arise from a morbid disposition of the elements, within the human body itself ; and that it is not communicable from person to person, by a specific poison or virus, any more than common catarrhs, intermittent fevers, yawning, ophthalmia, or epilepsy. They say further, that the restraints imposed upon navigation and travelling are harsh, expensive, and, to a considerable degree, unnecessary ; and that quarantining ought to be changed to ship-cleanings, and lazarettoes to purifying infirmaries.

For my own part, I was educated a contagionist. I had imbibed the speculative notions of my teachers, that those destructive and unsightly fevers were outlandish and imported. Upon a practical survey of the subject, I found there was much to unlearn. I could not discover that the yellow fever, the scourge and terror of our maritime cities, was contagious, or taken by the patient from one sick individual, and communicated to another well one. I bore loud and steady testimony against the mistake or delusion for twenty years and more. The converts among the people, however, are few and rare. The great mass of the citizens dread the disease now more than formerly. A single case is thought capable of tainting a house with its specific venom ; and even of endangering a neighbourhood, village, or city. The sick have often been abandoned by their families and attendants. Every occurrence is made the subject of anxious inquiry and instant publicity. And society is distressfully agitated from the ocean to the Lakes. In this feverish state of the public mind, the prospect of a change, in the great international system of commercial intercourse, is indefinitely remote. Longer time, and further observation, will be required to allay the ruling panic. General conviction can only be wrought, if produced at all, by

slow degrees. In the mean while, public apprehension will induce the majority to pursue such measures of precaution as, in their opinion, will have the strongest tendency to keep the invader away.

If there was a board of health, directing a daily report to be made of every case of phthisis and syphilis, the impression upon the public mind would be terrific. Many parts of the country endure, by fevers of various forms, and some of them accompanied by yellow skins, bloody issues and black vomitings, a mortality equal to the worst sufferings of the sea-ports. But as there are no boards of health, nor bulletins in the journals, to give them utterance and importance, no distant alarm is excited.

The refusal of the administration in Great Britain, to appoint commissioners for a new inquiry into the maladies prevalent at Gibraltar and Malta, on the solicitation of Charles Maclean, M.D., shows that there is no disposition to change the system of regulations against the plague. And the decision of the board, which lately sat in France, on the memorial of John Deveze, D.M., relative to the yellow fever, that the disease is contagious, proves that the law of quarantines and lazarettoes will be enforced against all vessels and persons arriving from places where that distemper prevails.

I consider this state of the popular mind as a very serious misfortune. For if the disease can be imported, it can be exported. And thus, in addition to numberless other inconveniences, the States of North America, with their yellow fever, are regarded by Europeans as much the objects of suspicion and alarm, as the States of Barbary are with their plague.

The profits of his practice were so considerable, that, in 1796, he found himself able to execute a design he had, for a considerable time, meditated, of quitting the labour of the profession, of improving his farm at Hyde-Park, and of devoting himself to agriculture and rural life. He had moved very much in the circles of wealth and fashion. When President Washington, in 1790,

laboured under a disease that was deemed dangerous. Bard was his physician. And I mention, with an agreeable recollection, that he was the person who introduced me first to Washington, at one of the drawing-rooms held in the house he then occupied in Cherry-street. At the period of his retirement he must have been in the 55th year of his life.

His residence was in the opulent and productive county of Dutchess. He was too important a man to be overlooked; and he understood the value of time too well to sit down in inactivity. When the physicians associated under the statute providing medical societies, they elected him President of the Society for the county in which he dwelt. And this honour was soon followed by his elevation, in 1806—7, to the presidency of the County Agricultural Society. To both he delivered several discourses, which were printed, or noticed with approbation, in the journals of the day.

It was during 1807 that he published a work which he had prepared with extraordinary care. I mean his *Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*. It contains instructions for the management of women during pregnancy, in labour, and in childbed. The author endeavoured to correct the errors, and improve the knowledge of midwives; and to put into the hands of students and young practisers, an introduction to the obstetric art. He had frequently, after he entered into business, and more particularly during his residence in the country, observed how much the midwives stood in need of instruction, and how incapable most of them are, from pecuniary want, as well as from deficient education, to derive it from systematic sources and scientific books. He therefore concluded that a brief treatise, at a low price, containing plain but correct directions for natural labours, and for the relief of such symptoms and sufferings as often attend pregnancy and parturition, would, in the actual state of society, prove an useful performance. This is his object; in the effort to accomplish which, he has rather aimed at usefulness

than erudition ; to offer no more than is absolutely necessary, and easy to be understood ; and to detail such facts and observations as have been long known, and have received the sanction of time and experience, rather than to offer new opinions. He, therefore, relinquishes all claim to originality ; and, indeed, so far is he from aiming at it, that he occasionally uses the language of others, for he has found it sufficiently clear and familiar for his purpose. The matter of the work is arranged under five chapters ; the first of which treats of the female pelvis and its contents ; the second, of pregnancy, its symptoms, and diseases ; the third, of natural labour ; the fourth, of the causes and remedies of tedious and preternatural labours ; and the last on the diseases of women in childbed, and of infants during the month. To these is subjoined an appendix, containing receipts for all the remedies mentioned in the book ; their proper doses ; and directions for their general use. A few are added for the purpose of rendering it more complete as a domestic pharmacopœia for the use of families at a distance from medical advice ; or, on slight occasions, where it may not be necessary to call a physician.

Dr. Bard valued himself on his skill and success in this branch of practice. He enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing his publication pass through several editions. He exerted himself incessantly to render it more instructive and useful. A copy is said to have been left by him, revised and enlarged for a new edition, which it was his intention to have published during the last summer. It gratifies me highly to mention this little book as an excellent manual of instruction, and which may be read with advantage by every medical student.

On the 1st of April, 1811, while in the 69th year of his age, and the 15th after he had left the city, he was appointed, by the Regents of the University, President of this College on the removal of Nicholas Romaine. Of Nicholas Romaine, M.D. thus brought to my recollection, let me be indulged in a tribute of regard.

He was one of our best educated and most active physicians. He taught, in the capacities of public and private instructor, almost all the branches of the profession, and rallied round himself a considerable number of students, prior to 1792. He was successively the President of the County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of this College. He solicited its charter, during the administration of Morgan Lewis, then governor of the commonwealth and chancellor of the university. And such were the difficulties to be overcome, that I have always thought there was no other man that possessed ability and perseverance enough to surmount them. Though worthy of a biographer, Romaine, like many other meritorious men, has not been fortunate enough to obtain one.

And of Morgan Lewis, thus incidentally mentioned, I hope I may be permitted to utter a few sentences. He is entitled to the respect of the whole profession, and of every physician among us. For it was he that officially subscribed our deed of incorporation; it was he who elicited from the late Professor Edward Miller, then resident physician, his invaluable report on yellow fever; and it was he who signed the statute appropriating a bounty, for forty years, to the New-York Hospital, enabling it to be enlarged in various ways, but more especially as a grand asylum for lunatics. It was during his time, also, that the great and important statutes were enacted for regulating the practice of physic and surgery, in 1806 and 7.

The college has been kind to Dr. Bard. The portrait, voted by the trustees, is now before us. It represents him in the ripeness of manhood. It is a copy made by Mr. M'Clelland, a meritorious young artist, whom he had patronized, from an original in the possession of Dr. Hosack, executed by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Vanderlyn. There are, however, material additions to the drapery and back ground.

Dr. Bard became an enthusiast in favour of the merino breed of sheep; and during the same year (1811)

published a tract, entitled "a guide for young shepherds." In this are contained facts and observations on the character and value of these animals, with rules and precepts for their management, and the treatment of their diseases, as well as of sheep in general. It purports to be a collection from the latest and best writers on these subjects, and their confirmation by the author and his friends. The reviewers, in the *Medical Repository* (vol. 15. p. 176.) notice it in these words: "In the midst of all this successful enterprise, comes forth the experienced author of the present treatise, as a guide to the shepherds. We hail him with the pipe of Pan, and the welcome of Silvanus. We greet him in pastoral strains, as worthy of being sung by a Mantuan or Syracusan muse. And should any of our countrymen feel poetic inspiration enough, like Dyer, to write in praise of the fleece, we recommend to his special celebration the services rendered to it by Bard." The materials are comprehended chiefly in four chapters. In the first, the character and qualities of the merino race are considered. Their superior excellence and profit are attempted to be proved by cogent arguments. The second treats of the maintenance and support of sheep. Herein are remarks on high and low feeding, and on summer and winter management. He recommends plentiful food; and shows, by an engraving, how barns for provender, hovels for shelter, and troughs for feeding, ought to be constructed. He gives ample directions about breeding, in the third chapter; the age and fitness of rams, the number and size of ewes, and management and rearing of lambs are discussed; to which are added practical directions on docking, washing, shearing, and marking, with figures of an easy and certain way of marking or numbering sheep, by cutting nicks and notches in their ears. The diseases of sheep are the subject of the fourth chapter. Therein are contained practical instructions about wounds, abscesses, ulcers, and fractures, and concerning looseness, bloody-lax, foot-rot, staggers, scab,

and several other distempers. And he concludes his instructive and excellent performance with the history of the sheep-pox, or variolæ ovinæ; called also the claveau. The work exhibits the author to advantage, in the two-fold capacity of farmer and physician.

The last of his printed works that I remember to have seen, is the discourse on medical education, which he delivered to the class who commenced doctors on the 6th day of April, 1819, in this college. It is a sensible and judicious tract, extolling, in the highest terms, "persevering industry, and well directed labour;" recommending, in warm strains, the study of classical literature; exhibiting, in a conclusive manner, the benefit of a preceptorial, public, and enlarged education; and demonstrating the importance of a pure morality. Towards the close he has these remarks, (p. 27,) which I quote for their justness and value. Speaking of the profession, he observes, "Extensive beyond the limits
"of any other science, in the variety of its objects, the
"continually changing nature of its subjects, and the
"endless progressive march of its improvements, it is
"impossible to acquire what is now known, or to keep
"pace with its daily accessions of knowledge, but by a
"zeal and industry as steady and persevering as time
"itself. Reaching over the face of the whole earth,
"and at the same time penetrating into the recesses of
"every private family, unless our knowledge be ac-
"companied by prudence, virtue, and religion, we may
"do more harm by our example than we can do good
"by our skill."

But it is time I should release you from your long and respectful attention. Although the remaining part of my theme is very copious, I shall abridge it to a few paragraphs. Dr. Bard had experienced, in the latter part of his life, the gradual decay of nature, which rendered him feeble and infirm. He had even observed to me, he had become a weak and crazy vessel, and could not hold together much longer. Such notices of approaching dissolution had been communicated to me in

writing, with firm hands and clear heads, by Joseph Priestly, LL.D. and General Horatio Gates. Like them, our president retained, to the last, the exercise of his reason. Conscious of his approaching end, he prepared for it without anxiety or alarm, and enjoyed such self-possession, that immediately before his death he gave many minute directions to his son, as to what he wished to be done afterwards. Without enduring any considerable pain, he passed from this into a better world, looking forward, with the hope of a Christian, to the rewards of a well-spent life, on the 27th of May, 1821.

Of his general character, of his candour, of the purity of his intentions, of the tenderness of his feelings, of his polite and genteel manners, of his ardour in the pursuits he deemed honourable and useful, of his calm but practical and sincere religious feelings, of his domestic, conjugal, and paternal virtues, of his cheerful temper and his love to mankind, much might be said. The recollection is deeply imprinted on the hearts of his friends, and will be long remembered. In all these respects he was a model worthy of your imitation; insomuch that to him may be applied the verses written by Tickell on the death of Addison :

He taught us how to live: and oh, too high
The price of knowledge ! taught us how to die.

THE END.

MEDICAL BOOK-STORE.



E. Bliss & E. White, 128 Broadway, New-York, have constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a valuable assortment of Medical Books, among which are the following.

Abernethy's Surgical Works, 4 vols. bound in two.

Anatomy, Compendious System of, from Encyclopedia, with plates.

Armstrong on Puerperal Fevers.

Bell's (Charles) Operative Surgery, founded on the basis of Anatomy, 2 vols.

Bell's (Charles) Engravings of the Arteries. Coloured plates.

Bell's (Charles) Engravings of the Nerves.

Bell's (John) Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints.

Bell on Gonorrhœa Virulenta and Lues Venerea.

Boyer's Lectures on the Diseases of the Bones, arranged by Richerand.

Brand's Chemistry, with Notes, by Dr. M'Nevin.

Chapman's Therapeutics, 2 vols.

Clarke's Practice.

Condie's Examinations on Anatomy, and Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and the Practice of Medicine.

Cooper's First Lines of the practice of Surgery, containing an elementary work for Students, and a concise book of reference for Practitioners.

Cooper & Treaver's Surgery.

Corvisart's Treatise on the Diseases and Organic Lesions of the Heart, and Great Vessels, translated from the French, by C. H. Hebb.

Coxe's American Dispensatory, containing the operations of Pharmacy, together with the Natural, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Medical History of the different Substances employed in Medicine; illustrated and explained according to the principles of Modern Chemistry, comprehending the improvements in Dr. Duncan's second edition of the Edinburgh New Dispensatory; the arrangements simplified, and the whole adapted to the Practice of Medicine and Pharmacy in the United States; several Copper-Plates, exhibiting the new system of Chemical Characters, and the most approved Apparatus.

Coxe on the Medical treatment of Insanity; to which are subjoined, Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence, as connected with Diseased Intellect.

Currie's Medical Reports, on the effects of Water, cold and warm, as a remedy in Fevers and other Diseases, applied to the surface of the Body, or used internally; the circumstances that render Cold Drink or the Cold Bath dangerous in Health; Observations on the nature of Fever, on the effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition.

Denman's Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery, with Notes by J. W. Francis, M.D. and 16 Copper-Plates.

Edinburgh Dispensatory, Duncan's new edition, containing the Elements of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, the Materia Medica, the Pharmaceutical Preparations and Compositions, including Translations of the London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, explained in the language of Modern Chemistry, many useful Tables and Copper-Plates, exhibiting the new Chemical Characters and Apparatus, with large additions relating principally to the Vegetable Productions of the United States, by Jacob Dyckman, M.D.

Fyfe's Compendium of Anatomy, 4 vols. 8vo.

Gallup's Sketches of Epidemic Diseases in the State of Vermont.

Haller's Anatomical Plates of the Arteries of the Human Body.

- Hamilton's (James) Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several diseases.
- Hamilton (James) on the use and abuse of Mercurial Medicines.
- Hooper's Compendious Medical Dictionary.
- Hosack's Practical Nosology.
- Jackson's Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica, with some observations on the Intermitting Fever of America, and an Appendix, containing some hints on the means of preserving the health of Soldiers in hot climates.
- Lawrence on Ruptures, containing an Anatomical description of each species, with an account of its Symptoms, Progress, and Treatment, with an Appendix, by Joseph Parish, M.D.
- Lieutaud's Synopsis of the Universal Practice of Medicine.
- London Dissector, or System of Dissection.
- Macleane's Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Cure of the Hydrothorax, illustrated by interesting cases, and many living examples of the success of the mode of treatment recommended.
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- Parr's Medical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.
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- Quincy's Medical Lexicon, containing an explanation of the Etymology and Signification of the terms used in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, the Practice of Physic, Pharmacy, Midwifery, and the various branches of Natural Philosophy, connected with Medicine, by Robert Hooper, M.D.
- Rush's Medical Inquiries and Observations, 2 vols.
- Rush's Introductory Lectures to Courses of Lectures upon the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, delivered in the University of Pennsylvania.
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- Underwood on Diseases of Children.
- Wilson (A. P.) on Febrile Diseases.
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